Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One, Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 10.

Poetry.

[From the Phila. Bulletin.]

THE TRIUMPH OF THE RIGHT.

BY RICHARD COE.

Let every loyal heart to-day,
Send up a shout of praise,
Unto the mighty Triune God,
The Author of our days,
That He hath given victory
Unto the cause of right,
And laid the rebel minions low,
Beneath the bloody fight!

We know full well our cause is just,
Our men both true and brave;
That Freedom's banner ne'er was meant,
To float above the slave,
We know that "truth when crushed to earth
Will rise again" in might;
And knowing this we give to God
The glory of the fight!

We have a faith, outreaching time,
That this our land shall be
The heritage of all the earth,
That labor to be free—
That stricken millions shall arise,
And dwindle at the sight;
Believing this we give to God,
The glory of the fight!

Now, unto each and every one.
That hastened to the field,
The homage of a nation's praise,
With grateful hearts we yield!
But unto him who led our hosts,
And bared his arm of might,
To him we give the choicest praise,
The glory of the fight!

Then let each loyal heart to-day,
Send up a shout of praise
Unto the mighty Triune God,
The author of our days;
That he hath sent the victory
Unto the cause of right,
And laid the rebel minions low
Beneath the bloody fight!

For the Inquirer.

Thinking it might not be uninteresting to some of your readers, I have seated myself to notice in a brief manner, the Sunday School exhibition which I had the pleasure of attending at Bloody Run, on the nights of Friday, and Saturday, the 21st, and 22d of February. The exercises were held in the new M. E. Church, and were intended for the benefit of the M. E. Sunday School Library, they were opened each evening with singing by the school and prayer by the Rev. C. Cleaver. It would occupy too much of your space to give you a detailed account of the exhibition, I can only notice a few particulars.

The classes which were ten in number were introduced each evening by the teacher repeating some quotation appropriate to the motto of the class.

The tableau "In the light, in the light," was one of the greatest affairs I have ever seen. To give a description would be next to impossible it could not be appreciated until it had been seen. The church was beautifully lighted by lamps during the performances, and as I listened to the clear, sweet, silvery voices, of the children singing "In the Light" "In the Light" I thought their music was more of heaven than earth, and the light of the church at that moment seemed to me more like mellowed rays from the "Throne Eternal" than plain lamp light. The "National allegorical Tableau of Liberty" was one of rare excellence. No one could hear the children in their sweet voices singing "My country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty," without feeling a thrill of patriotism within him.—Washington crossing the Delaware was admirably performed, with many others which time would fail me to notice. On the last night we listened with pleasure to an address on the "Nature and Design of Sabbath Schools" by J. B. Clarkson; the subject was not only well arranged, and studied, but the delivery was excellent and had a fine effect upon the audience. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Clarkson for his untiring energy and zeal in getting up these interesting exercises, for the benefit of the children who have participated, and to gratify the desire of the crowd who have attended it, there will be a repetition of the principle pieces on next Saturday night, March 1st. We would speak for them a full house and we are certain you will be pleased. May the blessing of God rest upon the cause of the Sunday Schools, and may our old schoolmate and friend be abundantly prospered in all his undertakings.

SPECTATOR.

GENERAL SCHOEPFF.

The annexed letter from the Hon. Joseph Holt, which has appeared in a Western journal, contains information respecting the history and character of an officer who has so highly distinguished himself in the field as not only to prove the correctness of the estimate formed of him by Mr. Holt, but also to create a general interest in whatever relates to him:

St. Louis, Dec. 16.

Editors Gazette—Your Frankfort correspondent's notice of Gen. Schoepff contains inaccuracies so marked that I feel bound to correct them—the more so as my name is directly connected with them. The statement that the General, on his arrival in the United States, or at any time afterwards, was engaged in the drudging pursuits mentioned, has not been made before, that I am aware of, and I totally discredit it. He is a Hungarian by birth and a graduate of the military school of Vienna. During the recent struggle of Hungary for independence he served with distinction under the flag of his native land, and when her armies were overwhelmed by the combined forces of Russia and Austria, he, in common with other patriots, sought an asylum in Turkey, where he was assigned an honorable rank in the military service of the Sultan. When, through the kind offices of a mutual friend, I made his acquaintanne, he was an officer in the United States Coast Survey at Washington, discharging duties scientific in their character, but upon a wholly unremunerative salary. Being well satisfied that he was worthy of a larger sphere of action, he was appointed Assistant Examiner in the Patent office. In this position he continued several years, and earned for himself a high reputation for intellect and science with the gifted corps of engineers with whom he was associated. A few months since he expressed a desire to take the field in defence of his adopted country, against the treacherous rebellion now seeking its life, and he was in consequence introduced to Gen. Scott, who was so favorably impressed with his soldierly character and attainments that he earnestly recommended his appointment as Brigadier General. This appointment was made a few days afterward. With the subsequent history of Gen. Schoepff the country is acquainted. Those who know him well entertain no fears but that with a fair field he will prove himself as a brave and sikilful a General as he is a loyal citizen and true hearted man.

Very respectfully your ob't. serv't,

J. HOLT.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR--A CHAPTER IN HIS HISTORY.

A year ago, when Gen. Cass—grieved and indignant—left Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, Mr. Attorney General Black was transferred to the portfolio of State, and Mr. Stanton, then absent from Washington, was fixed upon as Attorney General. The same night he arrived at a late hour, and learned of his family of his appointment. Knowing the character of the bold, bad men then in the ascendancy of the Cabinet, he determined at once to decline, but when, the next day, he announced his resolution at the White House, the entreaties of the distressed and helpless President, and the arguments of Mr. Black, prevailed upon him to accept.

At the first meeting of the Cabinet which he attended, the condition of the seceded States and the course to be pursued with the garrison at Fort Sumter was discussed, Floyd and Thompson dwelling upon "the irritation of the Southern heart" and the folly of "continuing a useless garrison to increase the irritation." No one formally proposed any course of action, but the designs of the conspirators were plain to the new Attorney General. He went home troubled. He had intended, coming in at so late a day, to remain a quist member of the discordant council. But it was not in his nature to sit quiet longer, under such utterances.

The next meeting was a long and stormy one, Mr. Holt, feebly seconded by the President, urging the immediate reinforcement of Sumter, while Thompson, Floyd and Thomas contended that a quasi-treaty had been made by the officers of the Government with the leaders of the rebellion, to offer no resistance to their violations of law and seizures of Government property. Floyd especially blazed with indignation at what he termed the "violation of honor." At last Mr. Thompson formally moved that an imperative order be issued to Major Anderson to retire from Sumter to Fort Moultrie—abandoning Sumter to the enemy, and proceeding to a post where he must at once surrender.

Stanton could sit still no longer, and rising, he said, with all the earnestness that could be expressed in his bold and resolute features, "Mr. President, it is my duty, as your legal adviser, to say that you have no right to give up the property of the Government or abandon the soldiers of the United States to its enemies; and the course proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, if followed, *is treason*, and will involve you and all concerned in treason." Such language had never before been heard in Buchanan's Cabinet, and the men who had so long ruled and bullied the President, were surprised and enraged to be thus rebuked. Floyd and Thompson sprang to their feet with fierce, menacing gestures, seeming about to assault Stanton. Mr. Holt took a step forward to the side of the Attorney General.—The imbecile President implored them piteously to take their seats. After a few more bitter words the meeting broke up. That was the last Cabinet meeting on that exciting question in which Floyd participated. Before another was called all Washington was startled with a rumor of those gigantic frauds which have made his name so infamous. At first he tried to brazen it out with his customary blustering manner; but the next day the Cabinet waited long for his appearance. At last he came; the door opened, his resignation was thrust into the room, and Floyd disappeared from Washington. Such was the end of Floyd and the beginning of Stanton.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR MARCH.

Farm.—Sunshine and the south wind struggle with the frosts and gales of Winter, and Spring asserts this month her right to rule.—The thousand trickling rills, starting under the snow banks and gathering fresh strength and many drops from every softening sod, make hill-side and meadow musical with their liquid voices, giving man notice that water and frost have quit their hold upon the soil, and calling him to his labors. A few degrees south of New York City, the month of March is really the beginning of Spring but in northern New-York, New-England and the North-West, Winter, and good sleighing, often continue nearly through the month. On warm well drained land work can not commence too soon after the frost and water are fairly out of the soil, but heavy soil is often injured by working while it is wet.

Buildings—Make provision for the increase of the heard and flock, and attend to inside repairs, painting, etc. Delay outside painting until next month. Heavy rains accompanied by wind will injure a coat of fresh paint.

Cattle—Some succulent food is very important to the health of all kinds of stock. Feed a few roots, mangels or rutabagas, daily.—Separate cows near calving from the others, giving them wide roomy stalls or boxes.—Keep watch to render assistance if necessary. Working oxen must be well fed and not allowed to overwork at first.

Cellars—Clean out decayed vegetables, superfluous sand, or lumber. Whitewash with a simple lime wash, to make them lighter, sweeter, and more healthy. Keep barrels, tubs, etc., where they will not dry or decay.

Clover—May be sowed at any time during the month—best when the ground is frost cracked on a still morning, or else upon new fallen snow, as the seed may then be seen and it can be more easily sowed.

Drains—Should be examined as soon as the frost is out of the ground to see that there are no obstructions. Wet spots in drained land indicate stoppages in drains, which can seldom be repaired before the season is dryer. A perfect system of surface drains is essential at least where underdrains are not laid, and it is more important to have them clear now than at any other season. If possible get in some new drains where needed; it will make the land 3 to 6 weeks earlier.

Farm Accounts—No work done on the farm pays better, than that done in planning and laying out the farm for the future, and in keeping full accounts.

Fences—Re-set posts and walls heaved by the frost; and mend fences before your neighbors turn out their cattle; but do not think of turning your own stock out to grass for two months yet. Happy is he who has a good fence, but happier he who can do away with one.

Grain—Examine that stored in bin. Keep from dampness, mold, insects, and rats and mice.

Grass Lands—Pull out bushes and briars by the roots, remove stones and roll heaved land as soon as the ground will bear the teams.—Top dress before rolling with ashes, Chili saltpeter or guano, where desirable.

Hired Men—Lose no time in hiring *good* men for the Summer's work; the opinion prevails that labor will be scarce and wages high, but we doubt it. Don't have a shiftless, lazy, or unprincipled man on the farm at any price. Where several hands are employed, give each his own work, every team its own driver, and let the most skillful be employed in his appropriate department.

Horses—Groom thoroughly; feed carrots (4 qts. a day) to make them shed their coats well and get them in good condition for Spring work. Be particularly careful to guard against colds taken by exposure, when unblanketed, and against galls and sores.

Ice-Houses should be closed up, the ice well covered with straw, ventilation provided in the top of the house. As poor ice is better than none it may not be too late to secure some, if still needed to fill up.

Manure—Manure-making may now progress rapidly. The compost heaps will need working over, manure for the field carted out, and all kinds of litter and scrapings of yards, ditches, sinks, hen-houses, etc., may be composted with muck or earth. Barn-yard leachings, urine and castor pomace quicken inert compost heaps.

Pasture lands may receive the same treatment as grass lands, in kind if not in degree, and old pastures bone-dust, superphosphate, or leached, or unleached ashes may be applied with good effect.

Plowing is work never to be done in a hurry or on heavy land when the water is not out of it, and never to be slighted. Manure should never be buried deep at this season, unless the land is to be plowed and manured a second time. Deepening the soil by plowing is best effected in the Autumn, but may be done in the Spring in connection with subsequent surface manuring.

Potatoes—Early planting is advisable, and the last of the month is not too early for some localities. It is much pleasanter to sell potatoes for $1.50 per bushel than 50 cents or less, and this our Eastern farmers may do.

Poultry—Give free range in the orchards and fields, feeding grain with corn and cabbages. They will then not eat buds, but find multitudes of insects. Set hens in places where they may be conveniently taken care of and out of the reach of rats.

Seeds—Secure a supply early, and test samples in pots or boxes of earth before sowing or purchasing largely.

Sheep—A successful shepherd is ever watchful, tender, and careful.

Swine—Keep a little charcoal and ashes in a corner of the sty, and a handful of flower of sulphur in the swill is a good thing at this season; feed raw roots to breeding sows but not in quanties enough to produce scouring, and give besides a nutrities diet.

Tools, etc.—We scarcely need repeat the injunction, to look well to tools, harnesses and wheel vehicles of all kinds, and have every thing ready for use.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Richmond Whig on the Rebel Government.

These are times to try men's souls. The consequences of a defensive policy, and of the folly of transferring the war to the valley of the Mississippi, where the enemy have their best fighters, instead of attacking them in their central and most tender point—Pennsylvania—by aggressive war, are now upon us. We have permitted them without interruption to mature their programme of surrounding and compressing us, which was announced more than eight months ago. What our Government has done to meet the issue, besides wrangling with popular generals and piddling over petty jobs the Lord only knows. Judging by results, so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which the Government can now render to the country *is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands.* In view of the past, the present, and the probable future, the pageant of to-morrow is a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bauble, an old man with a young wife, are parallel illustrious of the deplorable folly.

For eight months the people have been hoping and confiding. Never enough can be said of the ardor, the disinterested mess and devotion of the Southern people. With one heart, they have offered all they had for the common cause of life, liberty, and happiness; but there has been no response from the authorities at all in proportion to the outburst from the popular heart. The dreary inaction of the last summer and autumn, the disease and weariness of camp life, and the wasting away of the finest army ever assembled, were endured, if not with patience, at least without any boisterous complaint against the Government. If confidence was shaken, the hope still survived that our rulers were laboring diligently, wisely, and effectively for our defence.

The result is before us. Does patriotism dictate, does it justify longer silence? Are we privileged to fold our arms in mute admiration of some reputed great man, while the country, under his guidance, is going with railroad speed to destruction? There is no unkind feeling in any quarter, that we are aware of, towards Mr. Davis; so far from it, all the manifestations of the last twelve months prove the contrary. But the conviction is general—outside of official circles it may be said to be universal—that no one man can perform all the varied and difficult functions, civil and military, of this Government. The mysterious, do-nothing policy, which has been attended only with disasters, has substituted distrust and apprehension for the hope and confidence which previously prevailed. It is this loss of confidence which presents the most gloomy phase to our cause. The men and the policy that have, without necessity, involved us in our present troubles, are they on whom we have to rely for extrication. Confidence achieved, by a change of men or of policy.

The crisis is too serious to mince words.—Perhaps we all have committed an error, and have contributed to delude the Administration by holding our tongues, or only indulge the honeyed accents of praise. The disposition has been great among all classes to look on the bright side of everything—to glaze over what we did not approve, and hope for the best from what we did not understand. But such disasters as those of Roanoke Island and the Tenuessee and Cumberland rivers are such patent and appalling evidences of inefficiency that all confidence must be lost without some assurance of an altered and more vigorous policy.

Great and criminal as may have been official remissness during the last eight months, while the enemy were actively preparing to invade us, our cause is not desperate, if we can have councils and energetic action. With a free and brave people, ready to peril fortune and life for the maintenance of their liberties, nothing is wanting but competent leaders—men of wise heads and big hearts, worthy of this great movement, to conduct them to victory.

The permanent Congress of the Confederacy is now in session. It is an important branch of the Government, privileged and required by its position to take an active part in the conduct of affairs. It is its high prerogative to see that other departments perform their functions, and if they fail, to take care that the Republic receives no detriment. But, with wise and harmonious councils, our past reverses may prove sources of future triumph.

REBEL REPORTS FROM TENNESSEE.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Saturday, says:

As yet, we have no clear statement of the result at Fort Donelson from our own side.—The telegraph has given nothing directly to the press, and no mail has come through from Nashville since the great battle. This is owing, no doubt, to the complete monopoly of the railroad to transport troops and stores. Neither mails nor passengers have come through. We publish a statement this morning by telegraph from Augusta, made to the press of that city by a lieutenant who was in the fight at Donelson. This statement rather discourages the hope that the loss of prisoners is very much exaggerated by the Yankees. The disaster in this respect must be very great. Another terrible lesson against cooping up men to defend positions not properly fortified.

THE SAD SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

The following private letter, written by a former attache of the New-York Post-Office, presents another side of the victory gained at Fort Donelson, from that which is generally contemplated:

Fort Donelson, Tenn. Monday Feb. 17, 1862.—My Dear Father: Sad, lonely, and down-hearted, I attempt to write you a few lines, to let you know I am alive and unhurt. We have had a most bloody fight; there must have been 5,000 to 7,000 men killed and wounded, on both sides. But the enemy was surrounded on Saturday evening, we taking about 13,000 prisoners. But, dear father, the hardest part of the story is, that out of eighty-five men in my company, only seven came out—the most wholesale slaughter that was ever heard of.

My company was the color company, at which the Rebels took particular aim; as fast as one man who carried it would be shot another would take his place; but the flag was brought through. Only 116 remain in the 11th Regiment uninjured.

Do not wonder, dear father, that I am down-hearted. My boys all loved me, and need I say that, in looking at the poor remnant of my company—the men that I have taken so much pains to drill, the men that I thought so much of—now nearly all in their graves, I feel melancholly. But I do not complain; God spared my life, and for what, the future must tell. I will write you soon again. The 11th Regiment will, I think (what is remaining), be left to guard the prisoners at Cairo or Alton, while they recruit. Whether I shall attempt to raise another company, I do not know at present. Good bye. Let the folks at home know I am safe.

Yours, affectionately,
L. D. WADDELL, Capt. Co. E
11th Regt. Ill. Vol. (what is left of it)
Wm. Conventry H. Waddell, esq., N. Y.

During the morning of the surrender of Fort Donelson, the following correspondence passed between the commanders of the Union and rebel forces:

Headquarters, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862.

Sir:—In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces, the appointment of commissioners to agree upon the terms of the capitulation of the forces in this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until twelve o'clock today. S. R. Buckner, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

To Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant.

Headquarters on the Field, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16.

To Gen. S. B. Buckner.—Sir: Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle on terms of capitulation, is just received. No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted.

I propose to move immediately on your works.

I am, very respectfully your ob't serv't.
U. S. Grant, *Brig. Gen.*

Headquarters, Dover, Tenn., Feb. 16.

Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.—Sir: The distribution of forces under my command incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compels me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose.

I am, sir, your servant,
S. B. Buckner, *Brig. Gen. C. S. A.*

GEN HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Destruction of the Tennessee Iron Works —Commodore Foote Hunting for Rebel Camps.

The Fort Donelson Correspondent of the Chicago *Post*, writing under date of Feb. 19, says:

Sunday evening about four o'clock, the gunboat *St. Louis* proceeded up the river towards Clarksville on a reconnoitering expedition.—Commodore Foote had heard that there was a rebel encamptment a few miles up the river, and he concluded to find out its locality and shell the rebels out. But, after proceeding five or six miles and questioning every person discovered on the shore, the conclusion was reached that if any encampment had existed, the occupants had taken to their heels to follow the fortunes of the vanishing foot-pad Floyd.

THE TENNESSEE IRON WORKS.

Six miles above Dover, the *St. Louis* came in sight of the Tenuessee Iron Works, an extensive establishment, owned by John Bell, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Wood. Not a person was in sight, and to ascertain if any body was at home, a shell was thrown at high elevation, and burst directly over the establishment, too high to do any damage. It had the desired effect; the workmen streamed out of their hive like a swarm of bees. It having been reported that the mill had been engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron plates for rebel gun-boats, Officer Johnson, of the *St. Louis*, was sent ashore to find the proprietors and inquire about it. He found Mr. Lewis, who at once presented himself as the proprietor, and in response to the officer's inquiries, stated that the mill had been occupied lately in the manufacture of a good deal of iron of various patterns; but it had been done for contractors and other individuals, and not directly for the rebel "Government." Mr. Lewis was asked if he did not know from the pattern of the iron that it was for war purposes. He said that a good deal of it had been square iron, which he supposed was for wagon axles, and a considerable part had been heavy plates which might be for gun-boats. He attempted no concealment whatever, and an examination of his books corroborated his statements, and also showed orders for a large quantity of iron of similar descriptions, not yet manufactured. He stated that he had been a strong and decided Union man as long as he could be with safety from mobs, which threatened his person and property, and that his associates, Messrs. Bell and Wood, had likewise been.—He asked why he did not decline orders for making war materials, as Mr. Hinman (proprieter of the Cumberland Iron Works, lower down the river) had done, to which his reply was, that Hinman was in Kentucky, which did not secede, while he was in Tennessee, and above the fortification of Donelson, which was erected *last May*, thus shutting up the Cumberland river at the Tennessee line.

In view of the fact that the works had been engaged in making and furnishing materials of war to the rebels, Commodore Foote considered it his duty to disable them, not knowing then that the Union lines would so soon embrace them, and the river beyond to Clarksville. He informed Mr. Lewis that this would be necessary, and also that he must require him to go on board as a prisoner. An attempt was first made to disable the machinery of the establishment, the desire being not to utterly destroy the property if it could be avoided. But the machinery was so heavy that no means could be found of confining powder sufficient to blow it up. It was, therefore, set on fire and consumed. When Mr. Lewis beheld his property in flames, he expressed the hope that his private residence would be spared. "Sir," said the Commodore, "we came not to destroy or touch any particle of your property which has not been used in the carrying on of this most unnatural war against the Government."

A MAN WHO DID NOT BELIEVE THE UNION TROOPS TO BE VANDALS.

Mr. Lewis is an educated gentleman, and is at heart a union man. He speaks freely of the leaders of this accursed rebellion as the greatest of knaves, and warmly expresses the hope that the war may speedily end, and the good old ensign of the freest nation on earth once more wave peaceably in every State. His family reside in Clarksville, and, unlike many of his neighbors who fled with their slaves upon hearing of the approach of the Union army, has kept his own quietly at home, in the full belief, as he declares, that the purpose of war is not what Southern desperadoes and Northern fools declare it to be—the destruction instead of the preservation of the American Constitution.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARGE OF GEN. SMITH'S DIVISION.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following graphic description of the charge of Gen. Smith's division at the battle of Fort Donelson. The correspondent says:

Capt. Hillyer started off to find Gen. Grant, who had not been on the field since half past four o'clock in the morning—it was now near noon. Hillyer met the General coming back from the transports, and communicated to him the fact that McClernand had been attacked, and compelled to fall back, but had rallied and regained his position. Gen Grant immediately rode upon the field—it being then half past one o'clock—and there learned the status of the army. A body of from ten to twelve thousand of the enemy had cut through our right flank and escaped. This was the attack upon McClernand. A galling fire was being kept up upon our left and centre from heavy siege and field artillery, and our forces were being fast decimated. To remain in this position would surely prove our ruin; to fall back out of range of the enemy's guns would demoralize the army, and no alternative was left to hazard everything upon a united charge upon the whole enemy's works. Though officers clamored and the men were impatient to make the assault, still the General hesitated and it was not until half past two that the orders to assault the works was given. Then Captain Hilyer rode down to General Smith to communicate the order, when the old General's visage gleamed with a new light. Said Captain Hillyer: "General Smith, Gen. Grant orders you to assault and take the enemy's works in your front, at all hazards."

"Better late than never," said Smith; "but I'll do it! Tell General Grant I'll do it!"—And turning to his men he said: "Soldiers, we are ordered to take those works by assault Are you ready?"

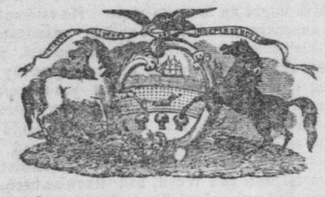
"Aye, aye, sir, ready! Hurrah!" And a shout came from the phalanx of brave men such as comes only from patriots upon great occasions.

"Ready! Close ranks! Charge bayonets! Forward! Double quick! March!" And march they did in close order, the advancing brigade looking more like a blue porcupine, with its quills turned forward, than aught else I can compare it to, right up to the rebel works.—Though the enemy kept up an incessant fire from howitzer, field piece and musket of shells solid shot and lead, still that brigade marched on, nothing daunted, to the enemy's earthworks, which reached, over it went, right into the midst of the butternut colored devils who had so savagely welcomed them inside the entrenchments. When the blue coats appeared inside the breastworks, the old veteran, C. F. Smith, at their head, brandishing his sword and looking for all the world like a

dozen regiments of regulars boiled down and quintescenced into one man, the rebels took to their heels and left for the next line of entrenchments as through the devil or some other justice of the peace was after them with a warrant for treason.

Our boys fired one volley after them as they retreated, then planted the stars and stripes upon the walls, gave three times three cheers, when it swelled to the breeze, and settled down for further orders. This was the turning point of the fight. When it was discovered that the national ensign had been planted within the enemy's entrenchments, Captains Hillyer and Rawlings rode along the lines, and, waving their swords, announced it to the despondent troops of McClernand's and Wallace's division, who gained new courage and rallied to the assault upon the right. Then a charge was made all along the enemy's front. He was forced back to his earthworks, leaving the open field to our troops, and securing to us an easy victory on the morrow.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 7, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

To all whom it may Concern.

We have a good deal of money to pay the coming spring, and judging the future by the past, we do not consider it worth while to send out accounts.—We will therefore from this time forth place our accounts that are over two years old, in the hands of a Justice, in Bedford, for collection. So look out, take warning, and don't get mad for we intend to commence this week. We intend, also, to strike off our list all worthless subscribers; they are the drones that keep printers down.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

The last Gazette has several articles filled with fulsome adulation of Gen. McClellan, which comes with a bad grace from a paper that has never left an opportunity pass to injure the cause that that General is engaged in. We have no doubt that Gen. McClellan considers that praise coming from such a source is not worth having. But an idea is entertained that Gen. McClellan may make a strong Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1864, and those presses that were willing to forsake their country for the cause of party, like our neighbor around the corner, now sing hozannahs to Gen. McClellan. Gen. McClellan has his reputation as a great General, principally, yet to make, and when he does make it, it will not be necessary to resort to *forgery*. The *Gazette* copies in one of its articles, a quotation from the speech of Secretary of War, Stanton, at the Rail Road Convention, in Washington, on the 20th ult. Secretary Stanton did not make use of this language, and a Breckinridge lawyer in New York, Mr. Sam'l L. M. Barlow, was the person who sent the *forged* paragraph through the Telegraph. We trust that Gen. McClellan will never need to be bolstered up in this disreputable manner.

The following is the interpolated paragraph, in Secretary Stanton's address to the Railroad Convention, and published in the *Gazette* of last week:

"Secretary Stanton paid a high compliment to the young and gallant friend at his side, Major-General McClellan, in whom he had the utmost confidence, *and the result of whose military schemes, gigantic and well matured, were now exhibited to a rejoicing country.*"

The officers of the Convention having been applied to in various quarters to say whether this language was used by Secretary Stanton, feel bound to state that such was not the case, and these words above quoted were added after the report had been furnished to the agent of the Associated Press.

☞ THE TREASURY NOTE BILL PASSED.—This bill, providing for the issue of about two hundred millions of dollars, passed both houses of Congress, on the 25th ult., and having received the signature of the President, is now a law, and will afford immediate relief to the Government and the country at large. The fifty millions of notes heretofore issued are made a legal tender, and there is a provision in the law, that the issue notes, redeemable in five years, or payable in twenty years, is at the pleasure of the Government. The duties on import are made payable in coin.

Governor Morton has appointed Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, United States Senator, to fill the place of Jesse D. Bright. The Governor of Indiana is a Republican—the Senator he has appointed is a democrat. What a contrast this is to the narrow-minded course of those persons in the Democratic party who are willing to place their party above their country. Ex-Governor Wright has always been a leading Democrat, but he is a whole-soul Union man, and Gov. Morton has done right in appointing him. It puts the lie to the assertion, also, that the traitor Bright was only expelled on account of his politics.

We publish to-day, a message of Jeff Davis to the Rebel Congress. He begins by the frank announcement, "events have demonstrated that the Government has attempted more than it has power to achieve," and talks about the capture of Roanoke Island, the fall of Fort Donelson, and many other things in a desponding manner. The message cannot fail to be of benefit to the Union cause in the South.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward has written a letter to a Club in Philadelphia, declining a nomination for the Presidency in 1864. He declares his intention to devote his attention to the cause of his country in her time of need, and to accept no reward.

The last *Gazette* appeared in a new suit, and looked as bright as a silver dollar—many of which, no doubt, that is, dollars without the silver, it took to buy the new rig. We are pleased to see this evidence of the financial prosperity of our neighbor.

The troops who have been so long at Camp Curtin have left for the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. Shields is to take command of the Brigade lately under command of Brig. Gen. Lander, dec'd.

We intend to print next week the speech of Senator Wharton in the Senate, on the resolution instructing our Senators to vote for the expulsion of Bright.

As soon as convenient we will also publish the speech of Hon. E. McPherson, in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the natures and objects of the rebellion.

DEATH OF BRIG.-GEN. LANDER,

Brigadier-General Frederick W. Lander died at his camp in Hampshire county, Va., at four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. His disease was congestion of the brain. It is known that his health has been bad. Indeed, since he was wounded in the gallant skirmish at Edward's Ferry, after the battle of Ball's Bluff, he has never been well. Gen. Lander has lately rendered most excellent service to the Union cause, in spite of his bad health. After General Kelly was obliged to give up his command on account of bad health, Lander was assigned to the command of the army on the upper Potomac, beyond the district under Gen. Banks. He had a large force under him and he had succeeded in clearing the rebels effectually out of Hampshire and Morgan counties! His brilliant exploit was on the night of February 13th, when he made a forced march on Bloomery Gap, completely routing the rebel camp there, capturing many prisoners and a large amount of supplies. For this important piece of work, accomplished only a fortnight before his death, he received the thanks of the President in a special order issued by the Secretary of War.

General Lander was a native of Massachusetts. He was a man of liberal education and cultivated tastes; a good writer, in verse as well as in prose; and a chivalrous, high-toned gentleman. He was brought prominently before the public, a few years ago, by his energetic conduct in the work of constructing a wagon-road across the plains and the Rocky Mountains. At the time of the Potter and Pryor threatened duel, he acted as Mr. Potter's second, and was quite ready to take a principal part, if the representative of the "chivalry" had desired it. A few years ago he married the distinguished actress, Miss Jane M. Davenport. Gen. Lander was a high favourite with Gen. McClellan. He was in the Western Virginia campaign with him, with the rank of Colonel, and it was at McClellan's request that he was commissioned as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His commission dates from May 17th, 1861.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS

FORT WELLS, S. C., Jan. 26, 1862.

MR. ———: DEAR SIR:—After waiting some time to see how things would go, I thought I would send you a short letter. We are now encamped 6 miles from where I last wrote to you, but still on the same island.—Our camp derives its name from the number of wells that are in the camp—every company has its well, and four men can dig one in a half day. The water is right good—it comes through the sand from the swamps that surround the camps, and they are furnished out of the ocean and the water is purified by passing through the sand. Our company are all well, and in high excitement, as yesterday we got orders to to be ready at a moments warning to march, but don't know where we are going—but have some idea that it is to Savannah, as a fleet has gone in that direction. The boys are discussing the matter, and I am diverted to hear them talk, how they will enjoy themselves when they take that city—they don't use the phrase "if I live," but every one seems to think it will be some one else that may be killed. So you see that we don't let what is to come trouble us much. We are getting our brigade drilled quite as much as it is able to bear. The other day one of our boys found a shell in a swamp that had not exploded, and brought it to camp, a thing which ought not to have been done. A good part of the powder was taken out, and a drummer belonging to Capt. Madara's company thinking that all the powder that could explode the bomb was taken out, threw it on some coles of fire near Capt. Mullin's boys, and to the great astonishment of all, it exploded, and a piece of the bomb knocked the cap of one of our boys into the fire. The matter caused great excitement in camp. Our Colonel and Major are well liked. Our Sutler's store is one of the best here, and he sells as low as could be expected. I referred to him in one of my former letters, and I confess I was smarting under the use of some awful bad tobacco, that had been sent him. Since I have become acquainted with him I believe him to be a gentleman and an honest man in every sense of the word. In a former letter I said that young Hite should never have been brought to Camp Hamilton, I say so yet, but I don't mean that Captain Filler was in fault, as there is such a routine to perform that there was no time to attend to everything before leaving Camp Curtin.

Yours, as ever,
H. BRIDENTHAL.

CAMP PATTERSON, NEAR PHILA.
Feb. 27, 1862.

FRIEND OVER:—Doubtless you and the good ladies of Bedford from whom we have received so many kind tokens of regard, must have considered me almost criminally remiss in not having long ere this sent our kind acknowledgements for your many favors.—Though I, on part of the noble young fellows who left home and kindred with me, to share the fortunes of the republic have been silent, yet bear in mind that I am not ungrateful or hopeless, that the sacred charge committed to me by those I love shall suffer any loss in my keeping or in that of those who joined me in our country's enterprise. Trust to us, and when in the day to come you shall hear of the sons of the mountain doing battle for our country you may risk the honor of our county, and hope for the freshest laurels of the field in the brave valor of Bedford's stalwart sons, Company "E" of the second Pennsylvania Cavalry. We fear nothing, the bold tempest that has played with the oak of our childhood has kindled our souls and nerved our arms. We have been trained to war and caught the divinity of our calling in the young storms that rocked our cradle. Our regiment will make its way to the sunny South, the land of laurels and evergreens.

We are led by an accomplished gentleman, a trained soldier, a brave companion in arms. Sweet in manners, strict in discipline, unerring in judgment, he will command as a Hannibal, and bear to his men a soldier's heart. You have heard of him, Colonel R Butler Price, glory to his arms, success to his steel. My Captain is Gabriel Middleton, a quiet Quaker in peace, but when the glory of our country, the memory of its past, the hope of its future, are all at stake, as daring and unflinching a Son of Mars, as ever ruled a camp or graced a battle line. My second Lieutenant is Butler D. Price, son of our Colonel. All I shall say of him, is that the hope of the father, shall not be blasted in the future of the son.

A thousand times I wished that Bedford, with its fair women and bright eyes, could have been transplanted here, to witness our turn out on the 22d. The mother's heart of the quiet valley would have throbbed with joy to see her son pass the crowded thoroughfare, amidst the half stiffled prayers "God bless him," "may he return safe." The city of Philadelphia gave little Bedford the palm for generous mothers, and noble looking sons, and from the very depth of soul I pray, that when the battle shall have ended, and the Union safe, our whole country shall second this kind feeling, and lay beside the hearths we have left, and at the feet of the mothers we love, a tribute befitting the laurels we may win.

W. W. ANDERSON,
First Lieut. Comp. E,
2d Pa. Cavalry.

For the Inquirer.

MARIETTA, March 3, 1862.

Mr. D. OVER:—*Sir:* Following the road north from Bedford 30 miles to Duncansville, thence by the Railroad west to Johnstown 35 miles, thence south to Stoystown twenty-odd miles, thence east by the Turnpike to Bedford 30 miles, we bound a territory containing about 900 square miles, with a population of about 18,000, with but one Post Office inside of said boundary. The people of this district and their friends, and the business men with whom they deal outside of it have long felt the want of better mail facilities. A few days ago I received a letter from H. A. Caldwell of Hollidaysburg, informing me that the people of Blair County were petitioning the Post Master General for a route through the above named district. Starting at Newry, running west by the Frankstown road 3 miles, to Marionsville, thence to Burket's Mill on Bobb's Creek 6 miles, thence down Bobb's Creek south 5 miles, to the town of Marietta, thence 4 miles to Mowry's Mill, thence to St. Clairsville 5 miles, making the whole distance from Newry to St. Clairsville 23 miles by said route, with the establishment of a Post Office at each of the above named points. Mr. Caldwell requests me to circulate petitions in our County, get them signed, and then forward them to him. Other engagements will, however, prevent me from complying with his request, but I trust somebody else will attend to the matter. The approaching election will afford a favorable opportunity to get a number of signers without much trouble. If you will please call attention to the subject, through the columns of your paper, you will much oblige,

Yours, &c., W. G.

THE NATIONAL FLAG now waves triumphantly in all the States of the Union, except Louisiana. The Government has indisputed control of all the free States, and of four of the slave States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. This leaves eleven of the thirty-four States under the partial control of the rebels, but our armies hold the western, northern, and eastern portions of Virginia; Hatteras Inlet, Roanoke Island, Edenton, Elizabeth City, and other points in North Carolina; Hilton Head, Port Royal and Edisto in South Carolina; Tybee Island, and several advanced posts, in Georgia; Key West, Cedar Keys, Fort Pickens, and Santa Rosa, in Florida, and Ship Island in Mississippi. The city of Galveston, in Texas, is virtually in our possession. The army under command of Gen. Curtis, holds Fayetteville, in Arkansas. Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, and Nashville, in Tennessee, are occupied by our troops. Our gunboats on the Cumberland lately penetrated to Florence, Alabama, where the old flag was joyfully hailed. That it will soon wave in Louisiana, too, cannot be doubted.—The expedition under command of Gen. Butler, and our war vessels cruising near the mouth of the Mississippi, have ample power to plant our glorious emblem of Republican Liberty upon the soil of that State, and will soon make it overshadow the Pelican banner; and the reported evacuation of Columbus increases the probabilities of a successful journey of our gun-boats, at no distant day, down the Mississippi, to New Orleans. The circle of loyal emblems which enshrouds the rebellion is daily advancing in every direction towards the centre of the Secession dominions.—*The Press.*

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Surrounded at Murfreesboro'—Gen. Buell Demands Their Unconditional surrender.

CAIRO, Feb. 28—[Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]—Advices from the neighborhood of Murfreesborough' state that the Rebels concentrated at that place have been surrounded by Gen. Buell's forces, so that none could escape.

The Rebels offered to surrender the position to the Federal troops if they would be allowed to march out with the honors of war.

Gen. Buell refused to allow them these conditions, and demanded their unconditional surrender. He notified them that he would allow two days for consideration, and, if the place was not surrendered at the expiration of that period, he would open fire upon them. The time expired this morning.

Sketch of Murfreesborough.

Murfreesborough, where the telegraph informs us the Rebels have been surrounded by Gen. Buell, is the capital of Rutherford county, Tennessee. It is a handsome post-village situated in a beautiful plain, and surrounded by a healthy and fertile country. The Union University at this place is a flourishing institution, and was founded by the Baptists in 1841. There are also a female institution, one bank and five churches. Several newspapers are published here. Murfreesborough was the Capital of Tennessee from 1817 to 1827, when the State House was consumed by fire.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.—[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]—The Rebel army in their retreat from Nashville left behind 1,600 of their sick and wounded. They destroyed the bridges and burned all the steamboats lying there but one, which escaped. The Texas soldiers fired the city in many places, but the citizens extinguished the flames.

A great majority of the property owners remained at Nashville to receive the protection of the United States troops. The excitement among them was intense.

Before leaving Nashville Governor Harris made a speech, in which he said he had done all he could, and was going to leave for Memphis, to which place he advised the citizens to follow him.

Another Account.

We hold Nashville. The citizens sent down a boat, asking the gunboats to go up, and the gunboats have gone.

The Rebels evacuated in the greatest haste, leaving guns, transportation, gunboats and everything. Governor Harris left with them, taking away the State records.

The Rebels are reported concentrating at Murfreesborough.

A person just from Nashville describes the Rebels' stampede as a perfect panic. The Mayor made a speech, saying he was still Secession to the back-bone. "But," said he, "you see how it is; the game is up, and we must either surrender the town, or have it burned."

When he left they were trying to get away their pork, of which they had large quantities stored there.

The Texan Rangers committed all manner of excesses, on their own friends even, then left in wild confusion.

Evacuation of Columbus.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.—We learn from a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with Kentucky affairs that the Rebels are dismounting their large guns and columbiads, and the work of evacuation is now going on.

Several transports are lying at Columbus to carry off the troops.

Every man coming into Columbus is impressed—even farmers with their teams.

Several hundred negroes were sent to the interior yesterday. This is from a reliable source.

The Rebel War Department has called on Tennessee for thirty-two more regiments.

An official despatch received from Knoxville says an ample force will advance from Richmond to protect East Tennessee.

Governor Harris has taken the field in person.

The story of Gen. Beauregard's illness is unfounded. He left Corinth for Columbus on the 19th inst.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 24th inst. says that persons reputed to have left General Johnston's command says he entertains no doubt of his ability to reenter Nashville whenever he wishes to do so.

THE WAR IN ARKANSBS.

GEN. HALLECK'S RETALIATION ON THE PRISONER.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Gen. Halleck, in a general order which he has just issued; states that official information has been received that the Rebels, in evacuating Mudtown, Arkansas, poisoned the provisions they were obliged to abandon, and that forty-two officers and men were poisoned by eating the same. We cannot he says, retaliate by adopting the same barbarous mode of warfare, nor can we retaliate by punishing the innocent for the guilty. The laws of war forbid this. But the same code authorizes us to retaliate upon the guilty parties. Persons guilty of such acts, when captured, will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, nor will they be shot, but suffer the ignominious punishment of being hung as felons.

Officers are in a measure responsible for the acts of their troops. Officers of troops guilty of such acts, although not themselves the advisers or abettors of this crime, will, when captured, be put in irons and conveyed as criminals to these headquarters. The laws of war make it their duty to prevent such barbarities. If they neglect that duty they must suffer the consequences.

BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Rebel Gens. Buckner and Tilghman arrived at Congress Hall this morning, on their way to Fort Warren.—As soon as their arrival was known a great number of citizens thronged the passage of the hotel anxious to obtain a sight of the prisoners, but they were kept close in their apartment, and the curiosity of the anxious assembly remained ungratified.

OCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY AND CHARLESTOWN.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Feb. 27.—A pontoon bridge arrived here by train from Baltimore yesterday morning in charge of Capt. Duane and a corps of Engineers who had it thrown across the river at half past 3 o'clock, ready for service.

Gen. Banks was about the first to cross, followed by Hamilton's brigade, the Third Wisconsin being on the right of the advance.

Col. Geary's command had been in possession of Harper's Ferry for several days, having crossed over by a rope ferry on Monday.—Knapp's Battery acceeded Hamilton's command, and Gen. Gorman's brigade and squadron of Michigan cavalry, under Major Atwood, and Captain Fisher followed, and reached the "sacred soil" at dusk.

The inhabitants of Harper's Ferry, Camptown and Bolivar received our troops with every demonstration of rejoicing and joy.—"Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" were performed by the regimental bands respectively as they reached the land.

Col. Geary, who was in Harper's Ferry, learning during the forenoon that Secession scouts were on Loudon Heights, and within rifle shot of the bridge, crossed the Shenandoah with four companies, who ascended the mountain on three sides and routed two companies of their cavalry; who were evidently observing our operations. The Colonel held the mountain until our position on the Virginia side was safe from attack.

Captain Hampton's battery also passed over the bridge and took position on Bolivar Heights last night. This battery is now attached to Gen. Hamilton's Brigade, which also occupied the same position in advance of other commands.

The signal corps, a division which was stationed in Bolivar during the transit of the army, rendered important service.

The river was quite high, and consequently a strong current was running, but not the least apprehension was felt for the safety of man or beast, and no accident occurred.

Intelligence from Poolesville states that on Tuesday night the Rebel batteries opposite Edward's Ferry opened on the Canal storehouses there, and also directed several shots at the locks of the Canal, with the evident intention of destroying them and draining the Canal above. It is also stated that they have strengthened their earthworks in front of Leesburg to a formidable extent.

A high wind prevails to-day which will test the permanency of the bridge. At the hour of writing, 11 A. M., no accident has transpired.

A few rebel scouts from Charlestown have been observed beyond Bolivar Heights, reconnoitering, but no large bodies have been seen.

Hundreds of refugees are thronging Sandy Hook, anxious to return to their deserted homes.

LATER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Feb. 28.—Yesterday morning the First squadron of Michigan Cavalry, Major Atwood, approached near Charlestown. They discovered no large body of Rebels there, but captured three cavalrymen and three fine horses.

It is rumored here that Winchester has been largely reinforced by troops from Manassas.

As a train was passing Berlin this morning a Rebel battery opposite threw twelve shells at it, ten fell short, and two passed over.

The pontoon bridge withstood the gale of last night without moving. Wagons with forage, provisions, and camp equipage are crossing this morning.

Evacuation and Burning of Columbus, Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following despatch was received to-day from Commodore Foote, dated Cairo, March 1st:

"Lieut. Commanding Phelps, sent with a flag of truce to-day to Columbus, has this moment returned, and reports that Columbus is being evacuated. He saw the rebels burning their winter quarters and removing their heavy guns on the bluffs, but the guns in the water batteries remained intact.

"He also saw a large force of cavalry drawn up ostentatiously on the bluffs, but no infantry was to be seen as heretofore. The encampment seen in our armed reconnoisances a few days since, has been removed. Large fires were visable in the town of Columbus and upon the river bank below, indicating the destruction of the town, the military stores and equipments.

(Signed) "A. H. Foote, Flag Officer."

It is believed here that our army has by this time occupied Columbus.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A special despatch dated Cairo, March 1st, reports that the unanimous disloyality of the citizens in and around Nashville is confirmed by every arrival from the Cumberland. The difference in sentiment between the people along the Tennessee and Cumberland river is very marked.—On the former there were many Unionists, but on the latter none having yet made their appearance.

Reports are current and credited here that Columbus has been evacuated and destroyed. The town was in flames last night.

Great quietness and inaction reign at Cairo.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Official information to the War Department, from Nashville, represents that the military work in that State is about completed, and that it only remains to effect a civil reorganization of the State Government. It is believed that the United States forces will occupy Columbus to-day.

The rebel forces under Albert S. Johnson, are being steadily pressed backwards by Gen. Buell.

Cotton of the value of $100,000 has fallen into our hands at Nashville, and the Treasury Department has taken measures to have it brought to New York.

The President has designated the Hon. Andrew Johnson to be a Brigadier General, and he proceeds to Tennessee to-morrow, to open a Military Provisional Government of Tennessee until the civil Government shall be re-constructed.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a letter dated Cairo, the 27th ult., from Flag-officer Foote, who says:

"I have the honor to forward a communication from Lieut. Commanding Bryant, the subject of which I have just telegraphed. The captain of the steamer who brings the despatch says that six miles below Nashville there was a battery on a high bluff, which had mounted fifteen guns, but several of them were thrown into the river before the Cairo arrived. He also reports that a strong Union feeling was manifested in and near Nashville, and that Governor Harris, after vainly attempting to rally the citizens and others, left on Tuesday morning for Memphis."

He also says "the gun-boats are the terror of the people at Nashville and at points on the Cumberland river, and that on hearing of my arrival, and supposing that the gunboats would proceed immediately to Nashville, the enemy retreated panic-stricken. The unusually high water of the river enabling the gunboats to ascend the river was providential."

The following is the enclosure in Commodore Foote's letter:

"GUN-BOAT CAIRO, NASHVILLE Feb. 25.

"*Flag Officer A. H. Foote, Commanding the Flotilla in the Western waters:*

"*Sir:* Uncertain that my letter of the 23d, reached you, I repeat that I departed from Clarksville for this point, by the request of Brigadier General Smith, commanding at Clarksville, and arrived here this morning, preceding seven steamboats conveying an army commanded by Brigadier-General Nelson.

"The troops landed without opposition. The banks of the river are free from hostile forces. The railroad and suspension bridges here are destroyed.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"A. C. Bryant, Lieut.-Commanding."

From Nashville By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Assistant Postmaster-General Kasson received the following despatch from Nashville on Saturday. It shows that the line is in operation from there here:

"NASHVILLE, March 1.—The Federal flag is floating over the Post Office here. I am in charge of the office, and I will retain it until relieved.

A. H. MARKLAND."

JEFF. DAVIS'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

DOLEFUL STATEMENT OF MISHAPS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

The following is a copy of Jeff. Davis's Message to the Rebel Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy; and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since the message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters.—When the Confederacy was formed the States comprising it were in the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent, destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that to which it has attained. The workshops and artists were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and, in the mean time, to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defense. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson.

They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events, and consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparation for defense. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through the investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information, which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reenforcements to the armies at positions threatened; and I cannot doubt the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier period of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war, which we have been enabled to accumulate notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have con-

tended. They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants. The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree, to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army.

When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistant attempt to subjugate these States could be made, still less that the delusion could so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than 12 months.

Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally reenlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence. The quota of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and reenlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next 30 days.—But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate estimate of the number of our forces in the field.

They may, in general terms, be stated at 400 regiments of infantry, with proportionate forces of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and reenlistment in progress for the last month, had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defense; but I hereby congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short estimates.

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship-yards, materials for ship building, or skilled mechanics and seamen, in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purposes. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion in preparation, and certainly of the near completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system proposed by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditure resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary measures of defense. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt, that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been in round numbers $170,000,000, less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us; less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving, its revenues increasing, and already affording assurances that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the Head of that Department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message, communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has elapsed since not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the Representatives, who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably devise means to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty cooperation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The greatest blessing of the age, is the discovery of a perfect cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, which is effected without any inconvenience, or the use of internal medicines.—We are satisfied as to its adaptation to those heretofore incurable complaints, and take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of Doctor Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band. flm

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

The way to kill a printer is to always pay him on the presentation of his bill! such a phenomena will cause a rush of blood to the head and throw him into apoplexy.

MARRIED.

At the Friends Cove Parsonage, on the 27th of Feb., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmier, Mr. JOHN BINGHAM to Miss. SUSAN MOWRY, both of the Cove.

On the 2nd inst., by Thomas Oldham, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH M. BROWN, to Miss. CATHARINE MOCK, all of Union Township, Bedford County, Pa.

On Sunday the 2nd ult. by Jacob Breniman Esq. Mr. PATRICK POWERS, to Miss. ELIZABETH GARRETSON, both of Middle Woodberry Tp.,

DIED.

Of Diptheria, on Monday the 17th ult., MARY SAVIDGE, in the 14th year of her age.

This orphan child, of whose previous history we have been able to learn but little, died in Bedford at the residence of B. F. Myers Esq., in whose family she had lived about two years. Simplicity, gentleness, and docility, were marked features in her character, and all who knew the child felt a tender interest in her. Her religious instruction was not neglected. In her recent home and in the Sabbath School she had learned much of Bible truth, and we hope, by faith, though it may have been weak, had received the Saviour, and laid hold on eternal life. The funeral services were conducted by the pastor of the Presbyterian church, and would have been more largely attended, could notice of the same have been more generally. circulated. Whilst we would not speak confidently of her state we have reasons which cannot be here detailed, to hope that the orphan has gone to a better world to receive an inheritance and wear a crown. "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him?"

R. F. S.

On the 28th ult., SAMUEL DAVID, son of Aaron Whetstone, of Friends Cove, aged 2 years 2 months and 10 days.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—PRICE 25 CENTS.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. PRICE 15 CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

March 7, 1862.—1y.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises at Pattonsville, on

SATURDAY 22d MARCH next,

all the following described property, late of GEORGE MILLER, dec'd., to wit: A tract of land adjoining Pattonsville, lands of Daniel Baer, Dr. Burch, Daniel Lingenfelter, and others, containing 19 acres, 19 peaches and allowance having thereon erected two log houses.

Also—*A MOUNTAIN TRACT,*

adjoining the above, and lands of Daniel Baer, Dr. Burch, and others, containing 54 acres and 133 perches.

TERMS—One third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments.

O. E. SHANNON,
Administrator.

March 7 1862

NOTICE.

Having purchased at Sheriffs Sale, the following property, to wit: one dun Horse, one dun Mare, four bay horses, one gray Horse, one black mare, one gray mare, one Roan Horse, one sorrel mare, one Black mare, one brown Horse, two bay mares, one spotted mare, one brown mare, three sorrel Horses, one Roan mare, one bob-tail bay Horse, 23 set Stage Harness and Halters, &c., 1 set Concord harness 4 halters, one Concord buggy, shafts pole and Harness, two Concord Hack's, Buck wagon, two set Concord wheels, one Ten plate stove and pipe, one table, one Desk, one Rugg, Bedstead and spring mattress, washing stand Riding Bridle and dressing Bureau, sold as the property of A. J. Reeside,- I hereby give notice that I permit said property to remain in the possession of the said A. J. Reeside during my pleasure.

MARY REESIDE.

March 7 1662.-3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be sold at public sale. on the premises,

ON THURSDAY THE 20TH OF MARCH,

the following described property viz:

A Farm situate in Juniata Tp., Bedford County, lying on the Johnstown Road, 1 mile west of Burn's Mill, containing 112 acres, more or less, belonging to Mary Burns, widow, and David Evans, Esq., with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with 10 acres of firstrate meadow, the improvements are a good rough cast House, and Bank Barn, also, other out buildings with a good orchard of choice fruit of all kinds; also, a good well at the door with a pump in it, also, a stream of water running through the place.

The one third to be paid in hand, and the balance to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

MARY BURNS,
DAVID EVANS,

Feb. 21, 1862.—4t

PUBLIC SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1862, the following valuable Real Estate: A TRACT OF LAND; situated in Colerain tp., adjoining lands of David Whetstone, Widow Diehl, Josiah Whetstone and Michael Diehl, containing 226 acres and 53 perches of limestone land. Having thereon erected a Large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with smoke house and spring house, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hay Shed, and other out buildings; also a log tenant house, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. Cove creek crosses one end of the farm, and the balance of the land is well supplied with water. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DAVID WHETSNONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
Adm'rs. of Saml. Whetstone, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

LUNACY CASE.

THE undersigned, appointed commissioner to inquire by the oaths and affirmations of six good and lawful men, wacther Hannah Griffith, of St. Clairsville Tp., is a lunatic or not, and of what property she is possessed, &c., will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 25th, day of March, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Commissioner.

Feb. 28, 1862

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned to whom has been referred back the Auditors report upon the account of Samuel H. Tate, administrator of the estate of Michael B. Schriner, dec'd., for the purpose of amending said report in regard to judgment of said administrator vs. Philip Schriner, 116, February Term, 1858, provided the facts in the case demand it; will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 8th day of March next. at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Auditor.

Feb. 28, 1862.

COMMISSIONE,S NOTICE.

Sarah Waltman, by her next friend John Reighard, vs. John F. Waltman. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 55, Feb. Term, 1862. Sur Libel for Divorce.

All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court, to take testimony in the above cause, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, 11th of March, 1862, when and where they shall be heard.

JOHN MOWER,
Commissioner.

Feb. 28, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises in the town of Woodbury, in said county, on the 18th day of March, 1862, the following: TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the town of Woodbury, adjoining the School house, known as the McCune property, and being numbered in the general plan of said town, 91 & 92, with a weather boarded dwelling house thereon erected. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Adm'r. of R. McCune, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

Estate of John Shreve, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Shreve, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Bedford in said County. All persons in any way indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

S. L. RUSSELL.
Executer of the last will &c. of John Shreve dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of *Vend. Exponas*, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One tract of land containing 166 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, two stables, granery and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Samuel Miller and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Naugle.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Feb 21st, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County. there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of Michael Putt. in Liberty Township, in said County,

ON THE 14 DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of Land containing 135 acres and 74 perches, adjoining Lands of Henry Putt, J. Fockler and the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road, with a Dwelling House ,Grist mill, Barn and other Buildings thereon erected.

One other tract of land adjoining the above, with a small dwelling House & stable thereon erected.

The above property is situated within half a mile of Saxton and one mile from Stonerstown, and will be sold together or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Attendance will be given and terms of Sale made known on day of sale by

GEORGE RHOADS,
Trustee

Feb. 21st, 1862.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Proposals will be received at the House of Geo. Bailey at Ridge-port, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for building a bridge over Big Wells-Creek, at or near Bridgeport, in Londonderry Township, to be built after the plan of the Plank Road Bridges.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners office, Feb. 21st, 1862 —3t

Estate of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South woodberry township, dec'd, havnig been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r,
Residing in South Woodberry, tp.

Feb. 14, 1862.-3t.*

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, in September last, a Black Cow, with the right ear off and a slit in the same, and both horns sawed off at the ends. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY FEATHER.

Feb. 14, 1862.

Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodbury tp , Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB STUCKEY, adm'r,
Residing in M. Woodbury tp.

Jan. 31,'62-*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Maranda Riddle, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 3, 1862.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.; also all Protbonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance.*

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save them to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old quarters taken at par at this office on accounts.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original, and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is in Godey, or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 28, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of said company, payable on demand.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Chambersburg, Jan. 24, 1862. Tres.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the following: 10 Head of Hogs, 1 Two horse wagon, 1 Red cow, 1 spotted do, 1 Gray mare, 1 Bay mare, 1 Black mare, 5 sheep, and Grain in the ground, sold by Sheriff as property of Jno. R. Reichard, we hereby give notice that we permit said property to remain in Reichard's possession during our pleasure.

A. B. CRAMER. & Co.

Feb. 14, 1862.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste. it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach.* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it is not known till they too would travel in the same fatal fall path, until too late to arrest their and to you. But the mother is always vigilent, sure your nee confidently appeal; for we are ly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative failing affection will unerring- Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always at hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Prop'r, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market Street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 3, 1862.

Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R.

Train leaves Huntingdon at 7,30 A. M. (after arrival of Morning train west on Penn'a. R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10,15 A. M.

Train leaves Hopewell at 10,35 A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1,10 P. M. Connecting at 1,34 P. M. with trains EAST and WEST on Penna. R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon. *Close connections made East and West.*

JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7, 1862. Sup't.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce. P. A. REED.

Nov. 8, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Samuel Carper, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CARPER
CHRISTOPHER CARPER,
Administrators.

Feb. 14, 1862-6*

ELECTION.

An election will be held at the House of Henry Hoke, in McConnellsburg, on monday the 3d of March, next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Chambersburg, Feb. 14 1862.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June. 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a *Scrofulous* infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. PREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for years, my sores or other cause than *derangement of* me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivaled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; H. M. Zook, Woodburry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattonsville and by dealers generally.

Dec. 27, 1861.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S

ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal proprieties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured is a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 491 BROAWAY, N. York

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January, 1862.

TREASURER, DR.

To Cash Received from Collectors:

John Dasher, Hopewell township	1856,	$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair,	1857	520 00
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry	1858	15 00
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	87 23
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	50 00
Isaac Mengle, Bedford Borough	1859	91 00
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	55 10
Jacob Anderson, Cumb'd. Valley	"	
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
William Young, Hopewell	"	50 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhodes, Liberty	"	62 42
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	35 00
Philip Snider, Monroe	"	157 42
Abraham Blackburn, Napier	"	13 99
David Ford, East Providence	"	89 13
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	"	92 88
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	7 04
John Fickes, Union tp.	"	98 00
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, S. Woodberry	"	131 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough	1860	421 72
Michael Halderbaum, Bedford tp.	"	500 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	142 00
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	"	808 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd Valley	"	226 59
Hugh Werts, Harrison	"	170 00
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	245 20
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	"	207 55
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	71 71
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	99 15
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	225 68
Joseph Black, Napier	"	459 90
William Lysinger, E. Providence	"	175 00
David Ritchey, W. Providence	"	115 00
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	68 87
Jacob Berkhimer, St. Clair tp.	"	225 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snakespring	"	210 19
Philip Clingaman, Southampton	"	227 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	516 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	152 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor.	1861	238 99
Samuel Defibaugh, Bedford tp.	"	210 54
John Rinard, Broad Top	"	26 00
Henry Shafer, Colerain	"	238 99
Henry Wertz, Cumb'd. Valley	"	845 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	40 00
James Fink, Hopewell	"	180 00
Frederick Hildebrant, Juniata	"	50 90
Jacob Stoler; Liberty	"	58 52
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	61 15
John Pennell, Monroe	"	171 00
Peter H. Studebaker, Napier	"	85 00
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.	"	182 52
John Manspeaker, Providence W.	"	142 83
A. E. Schell, Schellsburg Bor.	"	50 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair	"	98 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	"	181 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	199 00
Francis Beard, Union	"	150 00
Rudolph Moover, Woodberry M.	"	209 55
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	"	260 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and Jury funds,		158 00
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines		10 00
" Thomas Young "		50 00
" S. H. Tate, Jury funds		109 00
" J. J. Cessna, Esq. do		28 00
Tax on unseated lands		49 00
Whole amount received		$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement		161 78
		$10,181 05

CONTRA, CR.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford [illegible] dry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:

Paid Constables for returns, &c.	$243 56
Paid Election Boards and return Judges	558 55
Paid Assessors	634 55
Paid Road viewers	189 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.	874 00
Paid costs in Commonwealth cases	1,987 16
Dr. Burch making post mortem examination	10 00
John W. Hull holding inquest (Huges)	10 12
do do (Kringer)	10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing	197 25
David Over for printing	159 [illegible]
Paid Interest on borrowed money	4[illegible] 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers	250 00
Wives of soldiers on orders drawn by Board of Relief	1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood	81 00
Levi Dodson for pine	2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood	65 00
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees	155 53
L. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler	33 60
O. H. Gaither auditing Prothonotary's acct.	25 00
William T. Daugherty do	12 00
John Mower, Esq. fees, &c,	6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary	16 95
E. D. Walker for map	5 00
Moneys refunded to collectors	28 03
Paid for viewing township lines	27 00
Paid damages for opening roads	45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat scalps	290 04
Paid to Commissioner to sell Poor House	12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.	58 00
Paid costs on unseated Lands	29 87
Paid insurance on Public Buildings	54 00
Paid Freight on State arms	31 12
Paid repairs to Court House	49 75
Paid error in last settlement	56 05
Paid Commissioner Evans	5 00
" Beckley	76 00
" Feightner	79 50
" Pearson	70 00
H. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners	238 95
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker	12 00
Paid for Assessment books	81 00
Paid uncurrent money	15 00
Paid Miscellaneous	124 50
Paid Levi Agnew Court crier	50 00
Paid Constables attending court	91 50
Paid Petit Jurors	314 74
Paid Grand Jurors	359 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationary, &c.	10 00
Paid Levi Agnew attending Auditors	3 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk	70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary	185 00
	9,969 00

Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862:

Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley	1854	$89 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	"	78 26
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St Clair	"	28 00
Samuel Evans Broad Top	1858	227 08
John Mozgrot Cumb'd. Valley	"	109 26
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	175 20
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	107 11
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	62 20
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	40 79
George Rhodes Liberty	"	26 58
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	17 64
John Fickes Union	"	65 95
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	20 51
Samuel S. Fluke Broad Top	1860	120 30
Simon Stuckey Colerain	"	110 85
Samuel Boor Cumb'd. Valley	"	44 86
Hugh Werts Harrison	"	49 70
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 79
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	95 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	92 82
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger Providence E.	"	49 65
Daniel Ritchey Providence W.	"	54 55
John Otto Schellsburg Borough	"	17 85
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 82
Philip Clingaman Southampton	"	71 99
Abraham Croyle Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	215 67
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry South	"	323 19
R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	428 65
Samuel Defibaugh Bedford tp.	"	565 34
John Rinard Broad Top	"	349 29
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	494 21
Henry Wertz Cumb'd. Valley	"	111 45
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	266 38
James Fink Hopewell	"	150 91
Frederick Hildebrand Juniata	"	349 51
Jacob Staler Liberty	"	129 10
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	291 75
John Pennell Monroe	"	256 64
Peter H. Studebaker Napier	"	412 84
D. A. T. Black Providence E.	"	191 93
John Manspeaker Providence W.	"	191 88
Abraham E. Schell Schellsburg Bor.	"	41 56
John Alstadt St. Clair tp.	"	555 99
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	178 22
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	194 31
Francis Beard Union	"	375 63
Rudolp Hoover Woodberry M.	"	796 86
Samuel Working Woodberry S.	"	468 56
		$9,060 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, purpose aid audit and adjust the accounts of William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1861, as contained the foregoing statements, and that we have examined in the foregoing accounts of money due to and owed by said county and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest
J. W. LINGENFELTER Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, Jan. 6, 1862.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER, DR.

To aggregate amount of tax outstanding at last settlement		$9,998 50
To aggregate amount of tax assessed for the year 1861		8,156 11
To amount rec,d. on unseated lands		87 43
Due Treasurer Schafer		59
		$18,187 63

CONTRA, CR.

By amount due Treasurer Schafer at last settlement		13
By amount paid State Treasurer per receipts	$7,486 24	
Exoneration allowed collectors	149 02	
Commissions allowed collectors	823 07	
Treasurer's commission on $7,583	75 82	
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing list of Retailers	19 20	
Paid David Over do	10 40	
Uncollected for 1861 and previous years	10,181 87	
		18,187 63

Retailer License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861	$300 50

Contra.

By amount paid State Treasurer	$539 12	
By Treasurer's commission	25 38	
By exonerations	33 00	
		$300 50

Tavern License,

To aggregate of said License for 1861,		$715 00
Contra,	Cr.	
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	$665 00	
By Kinsey License forfeit	15 00	
By Treasurer's commission	35 00	
		$715 00

Eating Houses, Dr.

To aggregate amount of License	$60 00

Contra Cr.

By amount paid State Treasurer	$57 00
By Treasurer's commission	3 00
	$60 00

Distillers Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	$40 00

Contra Cr.

By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00
By Treasurer's commission	2 00
	$40 00

Retailers of Liquors by the Quart Dr.

To aggregate amount of said License for 1861,	$50 00

Contra Cr.

By amount paid State Treasurer	$47 50
By Treasurer's commission	2 50
	$50 00

Ten Pin Alleys Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	$30 00

Contra Cr.

By amount paid State Treasurer	$14 25
By Treasurers commission	75
By exonerations	15 00
	$30 00

Billiard Rooms Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	$15 00

Contra Cr.

By amount paid State Treasurer	7 12
By Treasurer's commission	35
By exonerations	7 50
	$15 00

Banking Houses Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	10 00

Contra Cr.

By amount paid State Treasurer	$9 50
By Treasurer's commission	50
	$10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DAN'L. L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.
Feb, 14, 1862.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at D Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZERHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov. 9, 1860

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ¼ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann on, Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterdan Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.
Nov. 23, 18.16

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable of winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this office
April 8, 1859.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfor t able bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especialy Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,
Dec. 27, 1861

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.
Oct. 25, 1861.—*

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks,* at 56 cents yer yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets;* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c. A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash.*

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account without further notice, and by so doing save costs.
Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.
Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries,* such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits,* oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco,* congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars,* opera, sizes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Nov. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-RORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.
Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries. Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9. 1859

Estate of Joseph H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $1.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

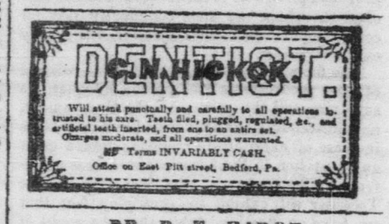
John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 5, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, three door, south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residense of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG.
June 1,—1854. tf.



DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND
C
REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. B. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.
MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,
Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 17,-'62.tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years